AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

A redlined version of a substitute Specification is enclosed herewith as Appendix A with the following amendments:

On pages 21-25 please amend the Figure legends as shown to remove Figures 7-10 and renumber Figure 11 (to Figure 8).

On page 42, Example 6, please remove reference to Figure 7 (lines 11-20).

On page 45, Example 8, please remove reference to Figures 7 and 10D (lines 9 and 26).

On pages 46 and 47, Example 9, please remove reference to Figures 8A-F (page 46, lines 26 and 27 and page 47, line 5).

On page 47-48, Example 10, please remove reference to Figures 9A-F (page 47, lines 20-21, and page 48, lines 7, 17 and 29).

On pages 50, Example 11, please remove reference to Figures 10A-G and replace the reference to Figure 10A with a reference to Figure 7(page 50, lines 7-10).

On page 51, please remove reference to Figure 7 on line 30.

On page 53, please remove reference to Figure 7 on line 31.

TITLE OF INVENTION: "RECEPTOR-LIGAND SYSTEM AND ASSAY"

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DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technical Field

THIS INVENTION relates to the Eph family of receptor tyrosine kinases, to the high-affinity ligand-binding site of such receptors, and to methods whereby Eph receptor agonists and antagonists may be identified. In particular, the invention relates to the Eph family receptor HEK. Because of the highly conserved nature of the receptor tyrosine kinases of the Eph family, the methods of the invention are applicable to other members of this family such as EPH, ECK and ERK. Generally, Eph receptor tyrosine kinases are involved in embryonic development of the brain and nervous system, leukaemias and solid tumors, and may have a role in metastasis.

Background

Increasing interest in understanding the molecular basis of tissue modeling and patterning processes in vertebrate development has led to the identification of protein families which direct cell movement in embryogenesis (reviewed by Bonhoeffer & Sanes, 1995, Curr. Opin. Neurobiol. **5** 1-5). Apart from members of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) and transforming growth factor beta (TGF-β) families, which are involved in mesoderm induction and patterning (Green & Smith, 1991, Trends in Genetics **7** 245-250), proteins of the netrin, semaphorin and collapsin families are thought to control axon guidance and neural